

A NEW PHILIPPINE MALARIA MOSQUITO

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In the course of investigations at Calamba, Laguna Province, Luzon, carried on by Drs. E. L. Walker and M. A. Barber to ascertain the species of mosquitoes capable of transmitting malaria, many specimens of a very interesting *Myzomyia* were bred between December 27, 1913, and April 12, 1914.

This mosquito, in many respects, is very much like *Myzomyia funesta* Giles and *M. rossii* Giles, but differs in the wing spots and female palpal markings.

A brief description of this mosquito is given by Doctors Walker and Barber¹ and this more detailed description is given fully to identify the species.

Myzomyia febrifera sp. nov. ♂ and ♀.

General color pale gray, thorax darker laterally, abdomen dark, proboscis dark brown, labellæ golden brown, apical third of palpi of female white with dark brown markings, as described below. Wings with 4 broad black costal spots alternating with cream spots, other veins with alternately black and cream scales. Legs wholly brown or bluish brown, with exceedingly minute golden brown spots or rings at articulations.

Male.—Pale gray, head with erect black scales on occiput, white ones on frons, and a bifurcated tuft of white hairs between eyes; antennæ golden brown-gray, apical segment inflated; palpi porrect, basal segments thin, dark brown, apical one white with brown transverse and semilongitudinal bands which are preapical and basal; apical segment with pale bristles on interior surface; proboscis dark brown; labellæ pale.

Mesonotum pale gray with a dark brown median hair-line expanding caudad before scutellum, also faint submedian and dorsolateral lines caudad. Pleuræ pale with indistinct, longitudinal brown fasciæ, golden hairs abundant on dorsum and sides. Scutellum dark mediad; metanotum dark, narrow median fascia.

¹ *This Journal, Sec. B* (1914), 9, 384.

Abdomen dark unctuous brown with golden hairs equal in length to width of segments. Genitalia ordinary, claspers sub-falcate-spatulate apically.

Legs uniformly dark brown, except coxæ which are pale; all articulations marked by indistinct golden brown spots or rings.

Wings pale cream with dark areas as follows: Basal third of costa brown (1),² then a short cream area (2), then a long brown area (3), one-fifth length of wing a pale area one-half as long (4), a brown area equal to this (5), another pale area equal to this (6), a brown area two-thirds as long as this (7), and an apical pale area (8). Subcosta with brown area below apical half of (1) and one also below (3). First longitudinal vein with brown area like (1) on subcosta, but its next dark area (3) is interrupted just after its beginning by a pale area equal to (2) in length, followed by brown area two-thirds the length of (3); the remaining apical markings of this vein are like (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) on costa. First submarginal cell twice the length of the second posterior, its forks brown, their junction pale, the stem brown, interrupted by pale areas at cross veins. Third vein pale with 2 dark spots at cross veins and 1 at apex. Fourth longitudinal vein with pale basal third, then dark to cross veins, at which it is pale, and beyond which dark nearly to junction of forks which is pale; beyond this point, both forks are dark to apices which are pale. Fifth vein pale with a small dark subbasal spot and a spot at forks, the anterior of which has 1 long and 1 short basal dark spot and a similar preapical one; basal three-eighths of posterior fork pale, the apical five-eighths dark. Sixth vein with basal one-fourth pale, then a short dark line, a short pale line, and the apical one-half dark. Marginal fringe dark brown, with pale areas at all veins except sixth.

Female.—Color of head, body, legs, and wings similar to that of male, but wings much darker and more distinctly marked. White frontal tufts extended to middle of clypeus; proboscis as in male but darker; palpi somewhat similar to those of *M. rossii* Giles, but apical third cream-white with an ill-defined wide brown ring near its middle, or subbasal in some specimens; middle and basal thirds of palpus separated by a narrow snowy ring; basal scales erect. Antennæ dark brown with golden gray verticels.

² (1), (2), etc., refer to numeration of costal areas and correlate these with areas on other veins of wing.

Length, exclusive of proboscis: ♂, 3.5 millimeters; ♀, 3 millimeters; length of wing, 2.75.

LUZON, Laguna Province, Canlubang near Calamba (*E. L. Walker and M. A. Barber*).

Type ♂ and ♀, No. 18015, in entomological collection, Bureau of Science, Manila. Paratypes bear the same number.

Time of rearing, April 2, 1914.

This species has been proved to be a malaria carrier, hence its name.